ARE ALL BIRDS FLESH-EATERS?

Mr. Grant Allen, in an article in Knowledge on the English black-cap, answers this question in the afhrmative. Although the old black-caps eat largely of fruits, the young black-caps will eat nothing but insects. Breeders of the canary—a seed-eating bird—are also well aware of the fact that the young must at first be fed on animal food, usually given in the shape of boiled egg. Mr. Allen says that this trait of the black-cap, common to many if not to most fruit-eaters, may be put side by side with the one noted by Mr. A. R. Wallace, that the young humming-birds, which are developed flower-haunting swifts, will eat nothing but spiders and small flies. In both cases the facts point point back cariously to the original habits of the whole race. There can be very little doubt, adds Mr. Allen, that all birds were at first carnivorous, piscivorous or insectivorous, and the greater part of them probably remain so to the present day. The practice of eating grains and seeds came later; while that of living upon fruits, or the nectar of flowers, must have been the latest of all. Indeed, the development of succulent fruits or berries seems to be a very recent acquisition on the part of plants generally; and it must have proceeded side by side with the evolution of fruit-eating habits in the correlated birds. Hence we find the young still require to be fed upon animal food; and indeed, the adult *black-caps, like many other similar mainly frugivorous species, cannot get along for any length of time without a liberal admixture of slugs and caterpillars in their food. On the other hand, the most advanced fruit-eaters, such as the parrots, readity revert to carnivorous practices in confinement; and one New-Zealand species, since the introduction of sheep into the colony, has become a perfect pest to the breeders by its partiality for animal dainties.

THE CHRISTIAN ERA. ARE ALL BIRDS FLESH-EATERS ?

THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

Professor Sattler, of Munich, claims the distinction of having solved the problem as to the year in which Christ was born, and of having demonstrated the fact that the current year is probably 1888 instead of 1883. He bases his proofs mainly on three coins which were struck in the reign of Herod Antipas, son of Herod the Great, and which date, consequently, from the first half of the first century of the current era. Madden admits the genuineness of these coins, and other numismatic writers do the same. The evidence they offer is said to coincide with the narrative of the Gospels and with astronomical calculations. The following are the results at which Professor Sattler has arrived: Jesus was born on the 25th of December, 749 years after the founding of Rome, and commenced his public career on the 17th of November, 780 years after the founding of Rome, and twenty-two days old. The date on which he commenced his career fell in the fifteenth year of the Emperor Tiberius, and in the forty-sixth year after the building of Herod's Temple. This is in accordance with St. Luke iii. 1, and St. John ii. 20. Jesus died on the 7th of April, 783 of the Roman era, that is to say on the Friday before Passover; for it has been accertained by exact calculation that Passover fell that year on the 7th of April, 783; and as the latter year was a Jewish leap year, and consisted, accordingly, of thirteen mouths, his public career lasted two years and seven months. According to Professor Sattler, the Christian reckoning is at fault by five years, and we are now, therefore, in 1888 and not in 1883.

ELECTRIC MOTOR FOR BALLOONS.

M. G. Tissandier has described to the Paris Academy of Science his new electrical motor for bulloons. It consists of a serew propeller with two helicoidal blades nearly ten feet is diameter, a Siemens dynamo-electrical machine of new design, and a light bichromate of potash battery. It is intended to propel an elongated balloon of about 1,000 cube yards capacity. The frame of the screw propeller weighs fifteen and a haif pounds, is stretched with silk varnished with india-rubber lacquer, and kept taut by steel wire stretchers. The dynamo-electric machine has four electro magnets in the circuit, and frame parts are of cast steel, so as to bring the weight down to 121 pounds. It drives the screw by gear, which reduces a the speed in the screw by gear, which reduces a the speed in the screw by gear, which reduces a the speed in the screw by gear, which reduces a better yield than accumulators of the same weight. It consists of an element divided into four series and arranged alternately. The immersed surface of the zine is one-third that of the carbons. This battery, charged with a highly concentrated and very acid solution, is constant for two bours. The liquid becomes heated as it is impoverished, and the duration of activity may be prolonged by the uddition of chromic acid.

OUTLET OF LAKE WINNIPEG.

OUTLET OF LAKE WINNIPEG.

Recent exploration and levelling show that the surmise of General G. K. Warren to the effect that Lake Winnipeg once discharged itself into the Mississippi on the south, instead of Hudson's Bay on the east, is correct. Professor James D. Dana, the well-known geologist, in a paper in The American Journal of Science, discusses the evidence, and shows that the change was due, not to a barrier of ice or earth, but to a change of level over a wide area. The geological facts he adduces point to the following succession of events: The lake deposits, being underlaid by unstratified drift, show that before the great lake existed a glacier had moved southward over that region, and deposited moranic material. The high level prairie on either side of the lake region and of the Minnesota Valley is made up of this unstratified drift; but the generally level surface in the yart next the lake valley and the stratification in the material show that the floods from the melting ice levelled it. This period of floods was followed by the era of the great lake, that is to say, of quiet waters and gentle deposits, with a slow discharge over the Lake Traverse region, which appears to have been brought about by a diminution in the slope of the general surface, which was part of a great change of slope which went on, as General Warren has explained, until the land was reduced to its present inclination and the stream to its present courses. OUTLET OF LAKE WINNIPEG.

Professor Pickering examines mathematically in Science the facts about the evolution of the trutting horse recently given by Mr. Brewer in The American Journal of Ecience, and arrives at some curious results. Mr. Pickering finds that the speed of the trotting horse is increasing at a nearly uniform rate of 4 1-3 seconds per mile in ten years, and that at this rate in the year 1907 a horse will trot a mile in two minutes, and in 2045 in one minute. This improvement cannot, however, go on indefinitely, and so Mr. Pickering thinks that the convex curve which he now finds to represent with tolerable fairness the improvement in the horse's speed will soon become a straight line, when the speed will remain stationary, and may even be converted into a concave curve, with a corresponding falling off in the horse's development. Another point which has struck Mr. Pickering in his examination of Mr. Brewer's tables is the rapid increase in the number of trotting horses—an increase which if continued at the present rate will in the year 1900 supply the country with 10,000 trotting horses that can travel a mile in 2:30 or less. DEVELOPMENT OF HORSE TROTTING.

PRESERVING JRON FROM RUST.

PRESERVING IRON FROM RUST.

The process of coating iron surfaces with fine setablic sine mixed with-oil and a drier and applied with a brush is recommended by Engineering. In many cases one cout of this paint is undicient, and two coats are said to be a secure protection against both the atmosphere and ex-water. The zine coating gives the iron a teel-gray appearance and does not interfere rith subsequent painting. A good mixture, of rithe subsequent painting.

INTELLIGENCE OF THE CROW. in Tellingence of the CROW.

fr. Semuel Encelands relates in Science a
rious instances of the intelligence of the crow.

says: "I was walking among the crumbling
fies of Caracalle's baths in Rome, in April,

Experimentally with the walls, a stone nearly as
go as my flat fell at my fact. Fearing a retrace of what I supposed was an accident of
lishing masonry, our party went further

toward the centre of the area. A second and a third fell near us; and looking up, I saw some crows circling above our heads, one of which dropped a fourth from his claws. It seems that we had been strolling too near their nests in the walls; and they tock this method to drive us away,—a very effectual one, as a stone of that size, falling from the height of sixty feet, was an exceedingly dangerous missile, and perhaps only prevented from being fatal by the failure of the bird to make allowance for the impetus given by its own motion. The aim was accurate and the discharge right overhead; but, as both we and the bird were moving, it fortunately missed its mark."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ENGLISH SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.—The London World gives some startling views concerning the observance of Sunday in England, which at this time may be of interest to Americans. Between the Sunday of the well-to-do classes and the Sunday of the poor there is, it says, a great gulf fixed. To the polite world the day is one of gayety and pleasure decorated with a little fringe of optional religion, and principally noteworthy for its festivities, its dissipations in town, or its banquets at Richmond and Greenwich. To the poor man it does not always mean an absteution from work; and even if it does, there is little to replace it but senseless, sunpid dissipation. The upper classes break the Sabbath with an elegant refinement that hides the transgression. The poor man breaks it in a way to oftend the conventional hypocrisy that ordinarily passes for religion. Before, a just judge, therefore, the transgression of the rieb, at transgression it be, is the greater.

The objection to the opening of museums and galleries on Sunday comes not from any religious sentiment, but from the spirit of social exclusiveness; and it is characteristic of the forbestrance of the English masses that they should acquiesce in the existing system as quietly as they do. The considerations, however, which weigh with them are of a peculiar kind. If the working classes were bent upon securing such legislation as that proposed by Lord Dunraven, they would obtain it with very little delay. But the truth is that though, as an abstract proposition, they might like to have more opportunities at their disposal for rational enjoyment on Sunday, they have a vague fear of the Practical results which it might entail. The English working classes dread above all things the risk of working seven days a week; and they are full of apprelension that if museums and picture galleries were opened on the Sabbath, this might be their doom. Ultimately they will no doubt think differently on the subject; and the real demand for Lord Dunraven's moti

THE "HARD CHURCH" PARTY,—The American Literary Churchman reads some members of the Episcopal Church a lecture for their narrow intolerance and inability to see any goodness outside of themselves. It dubs them the "Hard Church" party. "Viewed from without," it says, "the Episcopal Church cannot fail to appear exceedingly small," and it is presumptuous for this small body to unchurch the rest of the universe. It also notes the contemptuous tone which this "Hard Church" party adopts toward the secular press. "When the writers on the secular press," it says, "not a few of whom are in fact clergymen—undertake to pass an opinion upon ecclesiastical affairs, on the expediency of certain ceremonies, or on the conformity of certain esemons with the standards of church dogma, they are soundly rated for their impertinence. They are not only treated as fools who know nothing about the matter, but as impudent and intrasive meddlers, who have no business to know and are not meant to know. Now what is this but pleading guilty to a charge of utter and shameful failure? It is that; but it is more, and worse. It is what we mean by hardness; and a hardness which is not only godless but exquisitely absurd. It is a proof, so far as it goes, that the Church does not really wish "the knowledge of the Lord to cover the earth"; does not desire the time when we shall "not say to one another, know the Lord, because all shall know Him, from the least to the greatest." She wants the Church not to be the renovated buman race, the City of God, but a close monopoly in the handsand under the absolute control of the clergy. The Editor of The Literary Churchman is the Rev. Dr. Kirkus, a prominent elergyman of Baltimore, and his vigorous criticisms of his church will no donbt excite wide attention.

The Mountain Evangelist." George O. Barnes. "the Mountain Evangelist," who is THE "HARD CHURCH" PARTY .- The American

religionism of the English Salvation Army has made the people rather indifferent to religious novelties of that character, and whatever legitimate field there might have been for an American evangelist has been fully reaped by Moody and Sankey. [Mr. Barnes speaks perhaps with a tinge of complaint of the impossibility in England of doing any important work without the backing of a great name. His latest illusion is that the British people are the ten lost tribes of Israel; and he finds the proof of this in the alleged fact that Israelitish ideas of temperance are rapidly spreading in Great Britain. His name for stubborn Englishmen, "douged sons of Abraham," is unique if not accurate.

A BAD VERBAL MEMORY.—An English clergy-man, the Rev. Arthur Mursell, has given some interesting reminiscences of his father, who though a powerful and impassioned orator, had an exceedingly bad verbal memory. Once," says Mr. Mursell, "after working us np with a splendid passage of, unprepared and impromptu eloquence, he tried to close the sentence with the text, 'Mercy and truth are net together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other.' But the words escaped his memory, and he said: 'Mercy and truth are net together, and—and—and—two similar sentiments have kissed each other!"

*CHAPLAIN" McCABE.—The well-known and popular "Chaplain," McCabe, of the Methodist Church, intends to spend the entire summer in a tour of church-planting upon the frontier. He will be in Dakota about the month of June, will spend July in Northwest Iowa and Nebraska, and August in Utah and Montans. Special contributions of \$250 will insure the erection of houses of worship—ore for each gitt of that amount—in places now absolutely destitute of such facilities and privileges.

In the Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Illinois, a few days ago, a resolution was introduced asking the General Convention to change the name of the Church from Protestant Episcopal 't to Holy Catholic.' So much opposition was manifested to the proposition that it was hastily withdrawn.

CURRENT RELIGIOUS OPINION.

CURRENT RELIGIOUS OPINION.

The prayer-meeting makes a special demand on the can't get-aways in the summer days. The old stand-bys who have been accustomed to lead in prayer and talk will be away. There will be an opportunity for others to come to the front and make their influence felt. It has not been an uncommon experience that these little or diminished gatherings have had an air of spiritual power and blessedness not felt when larger gatherings filled the room. At all events, while so many may be absent all the more should those who remain be on hand to feed the flame on the altar of praise and prayer.—[Observer.

It is only a point, but, nevertheless, a petat worth noting, that the Rev. Charles Van Norden, when installed, last week, over the parish in Spiringfield which recently had Dr. Washington Gladden for its pastor, refused to be bound by anything narrower than the Apóstles' and Nicene Creeds. This is substantially what Dr. W. E. Merriman has recently affirmed for a Congregationalist parish near Boston. It is what the men of the "new theology" are generally affirming with abundant heartiness. It is the significant note of a great change in religious thinking, an advance from the denominational point of view.—[Churchman.

The worst failures as ministers are not among those who have turned aside determined to be rich and have failed, but among the few who have succeeded. The rule is that their reputations have been spetted; their moral power as men and as ministers have delined; their preaching has become notion, and men have felt that their minds and hearts were not wholly in their work. Thus, a layman noted for wealth and propertionate fiberality commonly says: "I treable for a minister, ho matter what he talents or plety, when I see him wist to get rich faster than what little he may have will accumulate at simple interest." Some ministers have floated back into the world on oi; some have been lost while grasping in the bowels of the earth for silver son gold; others have found agree for their spiri

HOME INTERESTS.

PRICES IN THE MARKETS.

SALMON AND BLUEFISH-A FINE DISPLAY OF FRUIT -DAIRY PRODUCTS AND MEATS. The condition of the fish-market has not changed

within the past seven days. No new kinds of fish catch the eye and tempt the appetite of the observed who strolls through Fulton Market; but what the marble slabs of the dealers lack in variety is amply compensated for by the abundance and fresh ness of the stock displayed. Fresh-caught salmon which were selling four weeks ago for \$2 a pour are now coming in such numbers that the price h are now coming in such numbers that the price has fallen to 25 cents. They are brought from Nov. Scotia. "Salmon ents" are worth 35 cents a pound Binefish, which have heretofore been reaching the market from North Carolina, are now running in the Great South Bay of Long Island. They bring 123. cents a pound. The glut of other kinds of fish, excepting shad, which only come now from the Cor pecticut River, causes cheap prices and free sale Connecticut River ree shad can be had for 60 cents and the bucks for 40 cents each. Market cod se for 8 cents, haddock for 7 cents, white halibut fo 18 cents, bass for 18 to 25 cents, and flounders at rayfish for 8 cents a pcund. Dresses cels are worth 18 cents, live lobster sell for only 12½ cents, flukes for 10 cents, fresh mackerel for 12 and 18 cents, black tish for 10 cents, weakfish for 12½ cents, and king fish for 25 cents a pound. For butterfish 8 cents pound is asked; for sheepsheads 18 cents, for porgies 8 cents, for red snapper 20 cents, fo white perch 10 cents, for sea bass 10 and 1 cent, and for Nova Scotia herring 6 cents. Lon Island brook trout are \$1 a pound, and froze Canada trout 50 cents. Some immense gree turtles lay on their backs on the market floo apparently suffering greatly from the heat and make ing desperate but futile efforts to straighten ou their corded flippers. Some humane dealers ha placed bags of salt on which the tired turtles coul

ing desperate but futile efforts to straighten out their corded flippers. Some humane dealers had placed Dags of salt on which the tired turtles could rest their heads. The hunge shell-fish are mostly consumed at the summer resorts near the city. They sell for 16 and 18 cents a pound. Other delicacies for which the summering places create an active demand are hard clams at \$1 and 75 cents a hundred and Little Neck clams at 40 and 50 cents a hundred and Little Neck clams at 40 and 50 cents and \$125 a dozen. Whitebait sells for 40 cents and \$125 a dozen. Whitebait sells for 40 cents and \$125 cents a pound.

The fruit department of the markets has become of great importance within the post fortnight. The abundance which characterizes the display of other edibles is not wanting among the fruiterers stands. Strawberries are coming forward in great quantities now from Virginia, Delaware and Maryland, and the prices range from 5 cents to 20 cents a quart. Many berries were filled with fine sand or "grit" by the wet weather of last week, and some care is needed in the selection of the fruit. Cherries are 12 cents a quart, and goose berries can be had for 10 cents a quart. Peaches bring from 20 to 50 cents a quart, and freeh plineapples are 10 and 25 cents each. Some Savannah watermelons bring 75 cents each. Hothouse grapes \$1 50 and \$3 a pound. Fresh country butter is worth only 26 cents a pound, when butter becomes plentiful it has been the custom of speculators to buy it up and ship it to London. Last year many thousand pounds went from this city to London, and the cheap prices now prevailing give rise to fears lest the American supply be again called upon to fill the Euglish demand and the high prices return. Common cheese sells for 16 cents a pound, imported Camembert for 35 cents a pound. Pineapple cheeses are \$1 and \$1 25 cents and ozen. English dairy cheese is 23 cents, and hand cheese is 30 cents a dozen. English color \$20 cents, and band cheese to for 16 cents, a pound, while chuck roast sells for 16 cents, ee

MENU. Julienne Soup.
Soft-shell Craos.
Roast Copon. Polatoes. Camiflower. Jelly.
Macaroni with Tomato Saure.
Cucumber Salad.
Cheese. Crackers.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

SOFT CRABS BROILED.—After drying and cleaning them well season them highly with cayenne pepper and sait, and broil them over a clear hot fire. Serve very hot. Serve maitre d'hotel butter or sauce tartare with them.

SCALLOPED CHICKEN.-Cut cold roast or boiled SCALLOPED CHICKEN.—Cut cold roast or boiled chicken as if r saiad. Season it nicely with pepper, sait, minced onton and paraley. Moisten it with chicken gravy or cream sauce; fill scailop shells with the mixture and sprinkle bread-crumbs over the tops. Put two or three pieces of butter the size of a small white bean upon each, and brown them quickly in a hot oven.

CRAB CROQUETTES .- Pick the meat of boiled CRAB CROQUETTES.—Pick the meat of boiled crabs and chop it line. Senson to taste with pepper, sait and curry-powder. Moisten it well with rich stock or cream, then stiffen it slightly with bread or cracker crumbs. Add two or three well-beaten eggs to bind the mixture. Form the croquettes, egg and bread-crumb them and fry them delicately in boiling lard. It is better to use a wire frying-basket for croquettes of all kinds.

Sally Lunn.—Three eggs, one pint of sweet milk, salt, two tablespoonfuls of lard or butter (or one tablespoonful of each) melted, three pints of flour, half a pint of bop yeast. Separate the yolks and whites of the eggs and beat them very light. Add the milk to the volks, then the salt and flour and whites. Stir in the yeast and beat all together until very light. Butter the cake or bread-pan, pour in the batter and let it rise over night. Bake an hour or longer in a moderate oven and serve it hot for breakfast.

breakfast.

BISCUIT GLACE.—Make a quart of rich boiled custard, flavor it with vanilla, and let it cool. Then mix with it a quart of grated pineapple or mashed peaches. Stir them well together and add enough sugar to allow for the loss in freezing. Freeze in the usual way, stirring in a pint of cream, whipped, when it is beginning to set in the freezer. Partly fill little paper cases with the mixture and smooth the tops nicely. Place them carefully in the cleaned and dried freezer and let them remain imbedded in the for several hours. Sometimes the cases are filled with pistacfine or chocolate ice-cream, in which case blanched almonds are laid over the tops when they are served. Or they may be filled with frozen whipped cream and served with a spoonful of some bright shorbert upon the top of each.

Cream Sponge Cake.—Yolks of eight eggs beaten.

CREAM SPONGE CAKE.-Yolks of eight eggs be CREAM SPONGE CARE.— Tolks of eight eggs beaten to the lightest possible cream, two cupfuls of sugar, three teaspoonfuls of baking-powder sifted well with flour. Bake in three jelly-cake pans. Make an icing of the whites of three eggs and one pound of sugar. Spread it between the cakes and sprinkle grated cocoanut thickly over each layer. It is delicious when properly made.

Income when properly made.

ICE-CREAN CAKE.—One pound of sugar, one pound of flour, half a pound of butter, whites of eight eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one tablespoonful of extract of almond, one-third of a cupful of sweet milk. Dissolve the soda in a tablespoonful of warm water. Bake in jelly-cake pane.

Bake in jelly-cake pans.

SPANISH CREAM.—One ounce of isinglass (the kind that comes in long pieces and is clear), one quart of milk, four eggs, sugar to taste. Dissolve the isinglass in the milk. Beat the yolks of the eggs to a cream with a little sugar, stir in the dissolved isinglass, taste to see if it is awest enough, then stir it over the fire until it is just, ready to come to a boil. Remove at once and flavor with vanilla or wine. Have the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff from, and stir them into the custard as soon as it is removed from the fire. They will remain partly on top. Pour the mixture into moulds and set in a cool place. In twenty-fours it will be ready to use. The top should look clear as amber and the custard should be served with sauce.

FREE-LUNCHES IN BAR-ROOMS.

The free-lunch business in connection with beer or liquor selling must pay. A Hobrew something over a year ago started a saloon in Canal-st. and ad-vertised "a breakfast or dinner and pint of ale—all for five cents." He now has two of the most profitable saloons on the Bowery, below Resterst., and is about opening another. He has also saloons in other parts of the city.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. JUNE 9, 1883.

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U S 3* Registered 9,500 10,000 U S 4 kg Registered 15,000 10,000	103% U S 4s Co 1891 20,000.	Coupon 1891					
BONDS AND BANK STOOKS							
Arkansas 78 L Rock P B & N O 1,000 50 Arkansas 78 L R & F H smith R 1,000 55 Tena Compromase Bonds 20,000 44% 1,000 45 1,000 45 1,000 45 1,000 45 1,000 81 5,000 81 5,000 81 5,000 81 5,000 81 5,000 82 4 Latinite & P W d'n 1st 20,000 1003 5,000 1003 5,000 1003 4 Aliantie and P inc 15,000 35 4 Aliantie and P inc 15,000 35 5,000 35 5,000 35 5,000 35 5,000 35 5,000 35 5,000 35 5,000 35 5,000 35 5,000 35 5,000 35	Mo Kan and T Gen mig Gs 3,000, 824, 3,000, 825, 13,000, 825, 2,000, 825, 2,000, 825, 2,000, 825, 2,000, 825, 3,000, 100 MI L S & W 1 st 2,000, 100 1,000, 101 1,000, 101 1,000, 785, 4,000, 785, 4,000, 785, 4,000, 785, 4,000, 785, 4,000, 785, 4,000, 785, 4,000, 785, 4,000, 785, 4,000, 785, 4,000, 785, 4,000, 785, 4,000, 785, 4,000, 785, 4,000, 845, 4,000, 855, 4,000	Texas Pac 1st Rio G div \$0.000					

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS,

Bid. Asked.	E	lid. Asked.
City 6s. Now 130 130 130 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 12	North Cent. RR. (89 89 89 67 14 08 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15

The stock speculation to-day developed no new

SATURDAY, June 9-P. M.

features. With a reduced volume of business-the transactions amounted to 346,000 shares, against 439,000 shares yesterday-the tone of the market. as marked by figures, was strong. But four stocks -Reading, 64,800; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 41,200; Erie, 38,900, and Union Pacific. 26,200 shares—contributed 171,100 shares, and three other stocks, which recorded sales of over 10,000 shares each, contributed 41,600 shares, making a total for the seven stocks of 212,700 shares, or nearly two-thirds of the day's business. The coal stocks, and Reading among them, were special favorities of some traders, because of the Philadeiphia dispatch published this morning announcing a new coal combination. Concerning the Philadelphia report, which intimated a renewal of something like the old compact of 1872-76, which then wrecked some of the companies and came near to wrecking all of them, the New-York companies say that they never heard of such a project until they read it in to-day's newspapers. The object of the dispatch, probably, was accomplished in the advance in the price of Reading from 57% to 60 and the heavy realizing sales which were made at the advance. Erie was unusnally active and rose from 36¹4 to 37³4³37¹8. Union Pacific was a sort of third favorite, with an advance from 96¹4 to 97³8³97. Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Canada Southern and Central and Hudson were dull, but record final advances of 19 to 78 per cent. The last half hour of business witnessed a sharp reac-

than would be natural in a market more positive in its character than the present one is, The business done in Government bonds was at full figures, and the quotations are steady as fol-

Bid. Asked.
U.S. 4-, 1891, reg. 112 5, 113 U.S. car 6s, 1895, 129 U.S. 4-, 1891, reg. 112 5, 113 U.S. car 6s, 1895, 139 U.S. 6s, 1895, 139 U.S. 6s, 1897, reg. 118 5, 119 U.S. car 6s, 1897, 131 U.S. 6s, 1897, reg. 118 5, 119 U.S. car 6s, 1895, 132 U.S. 6s, 1897, cas 118 7, 120 U.S. car 6s, 1895, 133 U.S. 8, 3 per cents, 193 1, 193 6, Dist. Col. 3, 55 s, 109 110

sold at 44% @ 45%, and Arkansas 7s to the railroads sold at 55@48 for different issues. There was no

business done in city bank stocks.

The business done in railroad bonds generally was in small amounts, and the prices were irregular. Erie second consols were ¹2 higher at 96¹2. Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds were steady at 60, and the general mortgages were ³4 higher at 83. Chesapeake and Ohio first series B were off ¹4.

at 913, and the currency 6s were 3s higher at 5112. Canada Southern 5s were 3s lower at 995s, and 8t. Louis and Iron Mountain 5s were 1s easier at 7654. New-York, Chicago and 8t. Louis first gold 6s were strong at 10214. West Shore and Buffalo 5s were active at 785, 2787s. St. Pauleonsol 7s sold at 124. Texas and Pacific incomes were sol 78 sold at 124. Texas and Pacific incomes were be easier at 64% and firsta, Rio Grande Division, were better at 84%. Atlantic and Pacific firsta, Western division, were off be at 100%, and the incomes were below, at 35. Fort Worth and Denver firsts were steady at yesterday's advance. The Sub-Treasury to-day gained on balance \$54,-774, made up by a currency gam of \$70,617, less a coin loss of \$15,843. The day's transactions covered: Receipts, \$879,785; payments, \$825,011; currency balance, \$8,011,126; coin balance, \$111,-852,113. Money at the Stock Excharge ruled easy at 3-22 per cent for call loans, and at the close was offered at 1 2 per cent.

The weekly statement of bank averages presents no important changes, except that of an expansion of \$3,560,800 in loans, and the other changes show that the expansion was entirely for local purposes. The net gain in cash is \$1,987,900. But the expansion is loans so increased the deposits that the surplus reserve is reduced \$2,475. The statement probably shows a better condition for the reserves than was the actual condition at the close of business yesterday.

The following are the comparative totals of the statements of June 2 and June 9:

June 2.

June 3.

June 3.

June 9.

June 9. 18 easier at 647s, and firsts, Rio Grande Division.

Loans \$17.875.900 \$20.50 \$10.692 \$20.50 \$0.000 \$10.693.900.900 \$10.693.900.900 \$10.693.900 The following shows the relation between the total reserve and the total deposit liabilities: Specie....... \$62,251,500 | June 9. Changes. \$62,251,500 | \$61,559,000 | Dec. \$700,600 | Legal-ten..... 24,552,500 | 26,341,000 | Inc. 1,788,500

Total reserve \$80.804,000 \$87,891,900 fnc. \$1,087,000 Res're requir'd against dep... 77,732,350 78,822,725 Inc. 1,090,375 Restronguist dep... 77,732,336 78,822,725 Inc. 1,090,375
Surplus..... \$9,071,650 \$9,069,175 Dec. \$2,475
The banks now hold in cash—specie and legal-tenders—\$7,597,600 more than the sum held a year ago. The loans now are \$1,709,100 greater than then, and the deposits are \$1,4655,000 more; so that the reserve required by the 25 per cent rule now is \$3,663,750 greater than it was a year ago. And the reserve now shows a surplus of \$9,069,175, against a surplus of \$5,135,725 then, and the proportion of total reserve now is 27,91, against 26,71 per cent at the same date of 1882.

The Clearing-House statement to-day is as follows: For the day—Exchanges, \$126,525,013; balances, \$6,195,816. For the week—Exchanges, \$748,551,640; balances, \$84,924,043.

The customs receipts reported at Washington to-day were \$453,009, and the internal revenue received \$559,000 National bank notes for redemution, and the receipts for the week were as follows:

..\$2,585,000 \$2,782,000

The United States Treasury now holds \$346.472,100 United States bonds to secure National bank circulation; bonds deposited for circulation during the week, \$608,500; bonds withdrawn during the week, \$725,000; National bank circulation outstanding—Currency notes, \$356,815 962; gold notes, \$753,829.

In London British consols were steady and unchanged at 100 5-16 and 100 7-16 for money and account respectively. United States 4s are quoted is higher at 1224; the others are unchanged—3123 at 1054 and 4125 at 115. American ratiways were irregular, but generally were \(\frac{1}{2}\text{aligner} \) higher. The Bank of Eugland gained £45,000 builton on balance. At Paris French 3 per cents declined to 79.10 francs.

The gross earnings of the following railroads are reported:

DENVER AND RID GRANDE Number of miles 1881 1882 1,066
First week in June \$124,322 \$138,200
Jun. 1 to June 7 2,066,059 2,714,699 BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN. Number of miles. 1881. 1882. 1883. 690
Fourth week in May. 557,121 875,179 870,824
Jan. 1 to May 31. 791,120 1,080,142 1,084,239 LONG ISLAND. Imports of merchandise at New York:

For the week: 1881. 1882. Dry goods \$1,593,750 \$1,849,639 General merchandlse 7,713,802 0.362,479 For the week...... \$9,307,552 \$7,712,118 \$7,033,370 Proviously reported. 181,756,665 219,481 874 193,610,476 Total since Jan. 1.. \$191,064,217 \$227,194,092 \$200,643,846

Total since Jan.1. \$5,295,871 \$31.470,251 Imports of specie at New-York: Por the week...... \$84.697 \$65.666 Previously reported. 29.463.664 1,705,146 Total since Jan. 1.... \$29,548,361 \$1,770,812 \$6,759,656

THE PETROLEUM MARKET. NEW-YORK, June 9. W. H. JOHNSON, .

Although the monthly report of the United Pipe Lines was received to-day, and was unexpectedly unfavorable, the petroleum speculation was not influenced by it in the least. The report shows an increase from April of about 250,000 barrels in set stocks and an increase in the issue of marketable certificates of nearly 1.700,000 barrels. Possibly because of the bearish" features of the report, the petroleum market was not suffered to decline. Opening prices—\$1 1542 \$1 1542—were the lowest of the day. The highest prices ruled about noon at \$1 1595; later there was a reaction to \$1 1795, but the close was made on sudden and spirited buying up to \$1 1872 against \$1 1512 isast night. The range of prices and the total dealings in New-York were as follows:

N. Y. Pet. Cons. Ez.

The refined market is quiet at 7% 3 7%c. per gallo asked in New-York. ESTIMATES OF CROP PROSPECTS.

THE GOVERNMENT REPORT-COTTON, WHEAT, CORN AND RYE.

Washington, June 9 .- The Department of Agriculture reports an increase of cotton area slightly exceeding 3 per cent. The Department record of area in 1882 was 16,276,000 acres. The returns now indi-cate a breadth of 16,780,000 acres, an increase of 504,000 acres. The planting has been late and replanting to fill defective stands more general than usual. A cold and wet April, followed by a cold and very dry May, with frosts from May 20 to 24, continued the attempts to fill gaps up to the date of report, and in the Gult States belated plants had not appeared on the first of June. A persistent effort has been made to perfect stands throughout the cotton belt. The low tempera-ture and rains of April have delayed planting and reture and rains of April nave delayed planting and re-tarded growth. All returns make the season late, the range being from one to three weeks. There is frequent report of the presence of the aphis wherever the plant is in worst condition.

is frequent report of the presence of the aphis wherever the plant is in worst condition. It has been generally too dry, but serious injury is nowhere reported though threatened in Southwestern Texas, especially in Guadalops, Mendina, Lavaca, Somerville and Llane. Notwithstanding these drawbacks there is a fair stand, medium vitality and insurily clean culture. The average of condition is represented by 86 against 80 in June of last year, which was lower than for several previous years, though improving constantly afterward.

The condition of winter wheat is reported lower than in May throughout the entire area with few exceptions. The decline amounts to 4 points in Connecticut, 14 in New-York, 2 in Oife, 8 in indiana, 15 in Illinois, and 7 in Missouri. It is slight in Michigan and generally throughout the South. The general average of condition is 75 against 83 in May. In June, 1882, it was 99 for winter wheat. It is by States as follows: Connecticut, 92; New-York, 63; New-Jersey, 101; Pennsylvania, 97; Delaware, 83; Maryland, 95; Viernia, 93; North Carolina, 95; Goorgia, 96; Alabama, 95; Missispipi, 83; Texas, 86; Arkansas, 80; Tennessee, 85; West Virginia, 88; Kentucky, 77; Ohio, 60; Michigan, 80; Indiana, 67; Missouri, 70; Illinois, 51; Kansas, 89; California, 88; Oregon, 90. These figures indicate the condition of the growing wheat without reference to loss of area by ploughing up winter-killed areas.

The apring wheat area has been increased about a haif.

areas.

The spring wheat area has been increased about a half million acres or nearly 5 per cent. The condition of spring wheat is everywhere high, averaging 98 per cent, the same as last year.

The area of bariey is increased 5 per cent. Total acreage about 2,350,000 acres; condition averages about 97 per cent.

The increase in the area of outs is four per cent; area nearly 19,200,000 acres; condition is high, averaging 96 per cent.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 9.—The following are the replies received by Messra. Hill, Pontaine & Co., of this city, in response to 350 letters of inquiry sent to planters and merchants in the cotton belt tributary to Memphis, which embraces West Tennessee, North Mississippi, North Arkansas and North Alabama. One hundred and North Arkansas and North Alabama. One hundred and sixty replies report an increased average planted in cotton as compared with last year; 124 say about the same; 766, a decrease; or an average increase of 21-6 per cent. One hundred and eighty report the weather as having been more favorable than last year, except for frost and cool weather on May 21, 22, 23 and 24; 114 as having been less favorable and 56 as having been about the same. Two hundred and four report the stands a good; 70 as moderately good, and 76 as poor. As to the present condition of the crop, 154

the season.

With regard to corp, 108 replies report an imacreage planted in corn; 112 report a decrease about the same; the average increase being least. Two hundred and seventy-eight report thin a good condition, 72 as in a fair condition.

Favorable reports come from Massissippi an messee of increased attention being paid to the of hers, potatoes, small fraits, green peas and so

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUBSON CANAL COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1883.

A T THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockordinance was unanimously adopted increasing the capital
stock of the company ien millions of dollars; said increase to
the used only in returning an equal amount of the bonds of the
company as they mature.

Thirty-five thousand shares of stock will be issued to reture
the bonds of 1884, and will be offered at us to the stockholders
of record at the closing of the books on tax 19, 24, inst; each
stockholder being entitled to subscriptions will be received
from the 25th of May to June 20, inclusive, by the treasurer
of the company.

for every aix shares then held. Subscriptions will be resoured from the 25th of May to June 20, inclusive, by the treasurer of the company.

Payments will be required as follows:
20 per cent on June 20, 1883.
20 per cent on December 20, 1883.
20 per cent on May 20, 1884.
20 per cent on May 20, 1884.
20 per cent on May 10, 1884.
And, upon the final payment and the issue of certificate of stock, interest at the rate of 6 per cent will be credited on all prior payments.

Any stockholder who shall neglect to subscribe or shall owit to pay to the treasurer of the company on er before the 20th day of June, the said 20 per cent on the stock apportioned to him, her or them, shall be deemed by the Board of Managers to have declined the privilexe of subscribing. If any stockholder or stockholders shall neglect to pay any of the subsequent instalments on or before the day fixed for the payment thereof as aforesaid, then, without any demand of payment, the Board of Managers may, in their discretion, declare such stock, and all previous payments thereon, foriested to the company.

JAMES U. HARTIT.

Treasurer.

A report having been circulates that the Levett-Muller Elec-tric Light Company had failed, and was offering twouty-five cents on the dollar, we would respectfully inform the public that all debts of said company will be paid IN FULL on pres-entation at the office of THE LEVETT-MULLER ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.,

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have made application for the renewal of Cortificate No. 1,545 for 1 share of stock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, issued to Runkie Rea, and dated the 1st day of January, 1868, the same having been lost or destroyed.

ELLEN REA,

Administrators of Runkie Rea, deceased.

Administrators of Runkie Rea, deceased.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., OREGON SHORT LINE RAILWAY SUBSCRIPTION.—The minth instainment of TEN PER CENT on
subscriptions for construction of the Oregon short Line Railway will be due and payable on June 11. 1883. This instailment bu rubscriptions registered in New-York will be payable at the office of the Union Pacific Railway Company in
New-York, No. 196 Broadway, and cheeks abouid be made
payable to JAMES M. HAM, and those registered in Boston
will be payable at the office of the Union Pacific Railway
Company in Boston, 44 Equitable Building, and cheeks
abould be made payable to HENRY MCYARLAND. Subscribers will present their certificates when making payment,
that the proser indorsement may be made thereon. Bends
appertaining to the fifth and prior instainments not heretofore delivered, and the sixth instainment, where the same
amount to \$1,000 or multiples thereof, will be delivered on
the day following the payment of the ninth instainment. The
receipt on the back of the certificate must be signed
by the registered owner on or before the delivery of the
bonds.

SIDNEY DILLON.

REGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,—

June 1, 1883.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmers' Lean and Trust Company, Nos. 20 and 22 Williamst, for the sale to the Frustees of thirty bombs of the orylided in the mortgage to the undersigned securing the same. Proposals should be indorsed and directed to R. G. ROLSTON, President, Nos. 20 and 22 Williamst, and must be presented before 12 o'clock m. on the lat proximo.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY Trustees. New-York, May 22, 1883, By R. G. ROLSTON, President.

New York, May 22, 1883.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

All persons holding any of the bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified that there is now in the hands of the undersigned trustees, under the mortgage by which the payment of sail bonds is secure. the sam of One Hundred Thousand Dolbars gold, which, under the terms of said mortgage, is applicable to the redemption or purchase of said bonds, and that the undersigned will receive sealed proposals at the Land Office of said company, corner of said bonds, until the TWENTIETH day of JUNE, 1883, at which time proposals will be opened and such bonds at each office of the amount aforesaid.

Proposals to be indexed, "Proposals for Surrender of First Mortgage Bonds, Southern Pacific Railroad Company,"

Bon Mills,

Ban Francisco, June 7, 1883.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COM-THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMble Building, Boston, June 7, 1883.—The undersigned,
Trusteesunder the Land Grant Mortgage of the Union Facilies
Railroad Company, invines proposals from the holders of
bonos secured by that hortgage for the sale to him of sacilie
bart of said bonds as will be safficient to absorb the said
five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) now held say him
and which he is authorized to apply to such purchase Propossils to be addressed and delivered to him at Bart
AT Equinable Building, Boston, on or before Friday, Jone 18,
1883. The right to reject proposals deemed handquate is
reserved, and the acceptance of any proposal whi be
promptly notified.

FRED'K L. AMES, FRED'K L. AMES, Trustee.

THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NO. 116 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, May 31, 1883.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held at this office on MONDAY, June 11, between the hours of 12 and 1 p. m., for the election of Tea Directors of Class No. 3.

GEORGE E, COCK, Secretary.

BROKER IN PETROLEUM. Recents 5 and 6, 55 Broadway.
UNITED PIPE INE CERTIFICATES
ought and sold for cash of carried on margins. Quotations
furnished.

\$10,000,000

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN

RAILWAY COMPANY 5 per cent Sinking Fund Debentura

> Fifty year Bonds WITH MORIGAGE RESERVATION.

COUPON BONDS OF \$1,000, WITH REGISTRATION PROVISION : REGISTERED CERTIFICATES OF \$1.000, \$5,000 AND \$10 000. INTEREST: MAY I AND NOVEMBER L

TRUSTEE:

The Union Trust Company of New-York.

For the purpose of acquiring a CONTROLLING INTER EST in the CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA RAILROAD COMPANY, the CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY has purchased

OMAHA RAILROAD COMPANY, the CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY has purchased a total of about \$15,000,000 of the common and preterred Stock of the former corporation, on which latter dividends of 7 PER CENT per annum are being paid.

To provide means of payment for these Shares, The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company has made a issue of \$10,000.000 \$ PER CENT. Bonds to mattre in 1933, the Bonds to have the benefits of a Sinking Fund, by which \$200,000 of the Bonds are to be purchased and cancelled each year, from and after 18 SS, whenever the Bonds can be purchased at or below 105 PER CENT and accrued interest in any one year; the Bonds are furthermore secured by the obligation, on the part of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company's property, shall be created or issued, without making provision to give to the holders of the Bonds of this issue equal security with any additional Bonds secured on the same property, which provision between the Bonds of this issue equal security with any additional Bonds secured on the same property, which provision cirtually reserves for the Debenture Bonds mortgage accurity upon the entire existing property of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. The Trust agreement in their provides that in case of any default for a period of six months the Trastee shall, at the request of the majority of the holders, declare the principal of all Bonds at once due, and is authorized to enforce its payment of the fixed charges of every nature, including interest on the autire bonded debt of \$64,248,000, Tentals, etc. its net earnings were \$5,378,075 14; dividends at the rate of 7 per cent on the Common Stock of \$15,117,600, and 8 per cent on the Preterred Stock of \$22,200,000 Have BEEN TANE NEW POR PERMANENT INVESTMENT.

OF THE ABOVE BONDS \$3,000,000 HAVE BEEN TAKEN FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENT.

\$7,000,000

are now offered by the undersigned for public subscription AT THE PRICE OF 98 PER CENT and the accrued in-

AT THE PAINT OF SO PAR CENT and the accused in-terest from May 1.

Subscriptions will also be received by The Railway Share Trust Company, Limited, London, thus securing for the bonds the advantage of an international market.

The right is reserved by the undersigned to reduce the amount of any application, and to close the subscription with-out further notice.

KUHN, LOEB & CO., 31 Nassau St. CAR TRUST BONDS
THE RAILROAD RQUIPMENT CO. AND SPECIAL
ISSUES, DUE FROM RIX MONTHS TO TEN YARR,
POST, MARTIN 4: 00, 24 FINE-NG.